ASTLE BUILDING. Golden Dreams, whose magic pow'r, s of joy o'er Misery's haggard face,

fe's dreary path with transient grace. ancy, from thy fairy cell, ldst the endless woes of human kind, al bliss, thou lov'st to dwell, in happier regions unconfin'd.

O Goddess, in thy pleasing trance, seek you low sequester'd vale, dom's self shall steal a sidelong glance, contempt, but listen to thy tale,

search where clust'ring roses grow, ch sharp thorn's point to prove howkeen, trace their beauties 23 they blaw, their fregrance where the, blush unseen. ath may lie the dan bar.en vales, grand Factorie ill her species denies; hall Paney social the ambient gales, ter sawrets of a thousand dyes.

worlding scoff: Be his the task leep schemes & mourn his hopes betray'd; range unseen, 'tis all I ask, m new worlds beneath the silent shade.

anc'd, the gay conceptions rise, west ripen, and my white flocks thrive; is Fancy pours her large supplies, the godlike happiness to give—

p modest merit from the ground, nd the unhappy smiling from my doorcontent and happiness around, adquet on the blessings of the Poor-

the artless maid and honest swain, fortune fudely bars the way to joythe tender mother's heartfelt pain, ard, with fost'ring hand, her darling boythe patient widow's deep fetch'd sighs, nield her infant from the north blast rudehe sweetly-glist'ning tear arise, swims in the glad eye of gratitude

is dream! how oft beneath thy pow light'ning the sad load of other's woe, rom rigid fate one happy hour, cel I want the pity I bestow.

is dream! how often dost thou give am of bliss which truth would but destroy; thou bid my drooping heart revive, eatch one cheerful transient glimpse of joy.

int for thee, the heavy hand of care his had mark'd with tears my furrow'd cheek; duce the shiv'ring grap of cold despair thill'd my heart and taught it how to break. ome then, Fancy, and with lenient hand,

my moist cheek & smooth my farrow'd brow; ne o'er smiling trads of fairy land, give me more than fortune can bestoware her boons, and chequer'd all with ill— smiles, the sun shine of the April morn; theoriess valley skirts the gilded hill,

I latent storms in ev'ry gale are borneme thy Joy which sickens not the hearte me thy wealth which has no wings to flym, the pride thy hon urs can impart-

y friendship give me, warm in poverty. me's wish the worldling may deride, e fool may censure, and the proud may hate, pt in thy dreams to lay the world aside. id snatch a bliss beyond the reach of Fate.

JOHN WELLS, CHYMIST AND DRUGGIST,

ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in genethat he has commenced the above boliio part of the house occupied by Mr. RFH MERRIKEN, fronting Church-ffreet, ere he has on hand, and intends keeping, a eral and extensive affortment of DRUGS MEDICINES, warranted to be of the quality, which he will engage to fell as as they can be purchased in this state. he has been regularly bred to the bulinels, hopes to merit and obtain a share of pubcustom. Country Physicians will find it eatly to their advantage by giving him a

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber having been required by fome of the creditors of William Doyle, Frederick county, an infolvent debtor, to flitute an action in Frederick county court ainst Barbara Stouffer and Joseph Stouffer, ecutors of Daniel Stouffer, deceased, to reover a legacy left by the faid deceased to the ife of the faid William Doyle, and the aforeid creditors having duly indefinished the fubcriber, according to law-Notice thereof is echy given to all of the creditors of the faid William Doyle, that they may have an opporunity, if they shall think fit, of joining in the quest and indemnification aforesaid, and hereby be entitled to receive rateably what mall be recovered in faid fuit.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun. Sheriff Frederick county.

March 24, 1809.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber having complied with I the acts of affembly relative to infolvent debtors, hereby fives notice to his creditors to flew cause, it any they have, on the fecond day of Anne-Arondel county court, April term, 1809, why he should not be dif-

WILLIAM PENNINGTON. March 23, 1809.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809.

Humane Society.

THE report of the Humane Society of the city of New-York established for the relief of, indigent debtors confined in gaol, flates, that they have had upon their monthly returns of debtors confined in gaol for the last year one thousand and twenty five persons, who have been supplied by the society with food and fuel .- The vast increase of indigent debtors fince the operation of the embargo is prodigious. In 1807, the debtor's upon the fociety's lift was only 298-in 1808 it has increased to 1025!! From a return which they procured of the gaoler, of all persons imprisoned for debts of lels amount than 25 dolls, they amounted to thirteen hundred and seventeen persons, of which 591 were females and 726 males. Out of which number eight hundred and sixty-five were imprisoned without producing any advantage to the creditors !!! [Northern Whig.]

On Friday morning, the 24th ultimo, the armed detachment of militia ordered out by the governor, to protect the reprefentatives of the late David Rittenhouse, Efq; against the process of the supreme court of the U. States, was posted in front of the property, N. W. corner of Arch and Seventh-streets; and on Saturday last, the marshal of the diftrict, John Smith, Efq; with two deputies, made an attempt to arrest the two ladies, executrixes to the estate of Mr. Riftenhouse, at the fuit of Gideon Olmstead, when he was stopped by one of the guard of the detachment under the command of colonel Bright and captain Rush, ordered out by governor Snyder to refilt the United States process. The centinel placed his bayonet to the marthat break, and informed thoughe could not be permitted to enter the house. On a fignal. the whole detachment affembled, when the marshal read his commission, and the process of the court, when he was told by the commanding officer, that he should be relisted at the expense of his life. He was again driven back, when he told them they were commiting high treason against the United States. [Phil. paper. He then retired.

Since the three celebrated historical painters of our country, West, Coply and Trumbull, have attained so high a grade in the English school as to be ranked by the common consent of the age in the first class of modern artifts, we are happy to learn that Mr. Vanderlyn, a young man of New-York, is emulating their fame in Paris with flattering fymptoms of fuccels. At the last annual exhibition his picture of Marius on the ruins of Carthage obtained great applause, and was crowned with the medal of encouragement from the emperor. A Paris Journal, the Courier de l'Europe, speaks of it in the sollowing terms :- "This picture has procured " the author a medal; an honour he merited; " for his Marios is full of fentiment; it is " correct, well drawn, and has a vigorous co-"louring. It is one of those pictures that " ought to have been placed in a better light." [Nat. Intel.]

From Montreal, March 6.

We noticed in our last paper, that 100 hardy Americans had passed through town, going on the Seigniory, which Mr. Fletcher had lately purchased of J. Papineau, Esquire, upon the Grand River. We now are affured that upwards of 160 have actually gone, and more daily expected to the amount of 200 in all, with many yoke of the large American oxen. Several thip carpenters of reputations and confiderable property are among the men gone up.

We understand that Mr. F. has favourable contracts for lumber, and fufficiently extenfive for the occupation of these men during the principal part of the enfuing feafon. Success in the prompt execution of this enterprile is very defirable, from the ultimate advantages which may refult to the province.

LAW OF THE UNION. An ACT authorising an augmentation of the

Marine Corps. BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Prefident of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause the marine corps in the service of the United States to be augmented, by the appointment and enliftment of not exceeding one major, two captains, two firstlieutenants, one bundred and eighty five corporals, and five hundred and ninety-four privates, who shall be respectively allowed the same pay, bounty, cloathing and rations, and shall be employed under the same rules and regulations to which the faid marine corps are or shall be entitled and subject.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the pallage of this act, all enlistments in the faid corps shall be for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. [Approved and signed, March 3, 1809.]

NEW-YORE, March 25. Yesterday arrived at this port, the Ship Bourdeaux, capt. Law, in 51 days from Ca diz, which place the left the lit of February. Capt. Law brought no papers except one conpublished in our last,) of the 22d December. He informs us verbally, that Mr. Erving, the American charge d'affaires, who was at Cadiz, had received affurances from the Junta of Seville that the American veffels at Algeziras should be released immediately.

The following abstract is obligingly fur-nished us by the supercargo:

" Ship Bourdeaux, capt. Richard Law, left Cadiz on the 1st of February. A few days before the Bourdeaux failed, accounts were received of a most obstinate battle having been fought near Valladolid, between the English army under Sir John Moore, and the main body of the French; after dreadful carnage on both fides an army of referve, commanded by Buonaparte in person, arrived on the field ; night closed the fanguinary conflict, and the British were forced to retreat to the mountains of Asturias.

" The capt. of an English schooner which arrived at Cadiz, about the fame time the above account was received, in a fhort passage from Corunna, reported that the British were marching into that place when he failed. Some transport ships were waiting for them, but that they were so closely pursued by the French, that it was apprehended part of them would be cut off as there were not thips fufficient to receive them all. The government at Cadiz had endeavoured to suppress the foregoing accounts, and feveral suspected characters had been arrelted for having propagated them, but they were generally believed to he too true, and the majority of the people were in confequence very much alarmed. Great exertions were made by the prefene governous Llan Kelix missy to render Cadiz impregnable; the Puente Suezo, (a bridge originally constructed by the Romans, and which joined Cadiz to the continent,) has been destroyed, and a great number of labourers were daily employed on the fortifications at the land gates

"It was also reported that after the retreat of the British a division of the French army had marched in pursuit of the marquis de la Romana, who had been somewhere in the vicinity of Valladolid, but with whom the British never had effected a junction, and who had in consequence retreated with his army with the intention to join the duke del Infantado; the latter was supposed to be in New-Call le, and not far from Madrid, but the Spanish government strictly prohibits the publication of all unfavourable accounts, and it was almost impossible to obtain any correct information respecting the lituation or force of the armies. A detachment of 6000 of the French had been within two days march of Seville but had retreated again. It was expected the government would be removed

"Gen. Reding, by the latest accounts, was at Tarragona with 24,000 men, and another army under the Marquis de Lazun, had obtained fome advantages over the French in

"Reports were in circulation that general Blake had joined the French, and that the British fleet had gone from Lisbon to Co-

A letter from Cadiz of Jan. 28, fays -On the 12th of December every Frenchman, and the subjects of the allies of France, were arrested and sent to the Castles, and on the 22d of January their property was confiscared. [N. Y. Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 28. Extract of a letter from a respectable American gentleman in Spain to his friend in Baltimore, dated Cadiz, Jan 29. This vessel will take to America news of

an unpleasant nature-the French being without any doubt conquerors in their late engagements, and particularly with the English. We have undoubted intelligence of the latter. preparing to embark the remains of their forces at Vigo or Corunna; in consequence of which their minister at Lisbon has announced to his countrymen the propriety of immediate preparation to embark their property, for which purpose they have permission from the regency, without paying duty. Infantado is beaten likewise, and is retiring towards Valencia. Saragoffa is the only place where the French have failed; and Palafox has a second time immortalized himself by his defence of it. It is supposed they will meet with great difficulty in the subjugation of this province, the passes of the Sierra Morena being very difficult. There is scarce a doubt, however, of their ultimate success in the conquest of the whole kingdom, this place (Cadiz) excepted, which is absolutely impregnable by land.

Jan. 30 .- The news received this day is worse and worse. A strong pass of the Siere PRINTED BY ra Morena is said to be taken, and if this is FREDERICK & SAMUEL GRE true, the province will foon be conquied. The central junta, it is expected, will remove to this place immediately.

Society of Useful Arts. ALBANY, 8th March, 1809. Resolved, That the fearetary furnish each of the printers of news-papers in this city with a copy of the communication from the prelident of this fociety, describing an easy method of deliroying sheep tick, and request them to publish the same.

It is well known that one of the greately evils under which theep labour, particularly those that have thick fleeces, is the sheep tick. For this the only remedies used in Eurepe are Solution of Arlenic, or corrolive fublimate, both poilons dangerous to the opes ration and hurtful to the theep, without at the same time being effectual, for it is exently through the wool over the body. I have found an eafy and effectual means of killing every tick in 24 hours without the least ins jury to the sheep. It confilts in smooking them with tobacco, which I do in the follows ing ways :- The first I have tried and found fully to answer; the second is now under

Take a gardener's bellows which is need for fumigating trees. It contains a repolitory in the upper end of the n fle (which is only fixe ed with a ketch like a bayonet) in this repos firory, which holds about half a pint, I put the walle stems of tobacco, and let fire to it. One man held the sheep by the head, another opened the fleece, a boy blew the finoke as mong the wool. This operation took about one minute, though the wool of the sheep was very long and close, it being a Merino lamb of last year; yet at the end of 24 hours. every tick upon him was killed, though they were very numerous. The other method now under trial is to enclose the sheep in a box with an aperture at the father end of his head to pass through :- the aperture is surrounded by a fack which is drawn close about the neck; the fmoke is then blown into the box. this may be done either with the bellows I have mentioned for the purpole, are by a common bellows, to the end of which a tube may be fitted, into which the tobacco is put, of even by a common tobacco pipe, by placing a filk handkerchief over the bowl, and blowing the fmoke through it into the box, into which the stem of pipe may enter. Perhaps too, fumigating by tobacco and fulphu, might be advantageously applied in this way for the cure of the scab.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadis, dated Jan. 30th, to his brother in New

" The French had a fevere battle with the English on the 2d, 3d and 4th inft. in which they succeeded so far, that the latter retrest ed in the night to Leon and Astorga. Itis faid they are embarking at Vigo. Palafor ftill bravely defends Saragossa, but it will no avail. The enemy has all Catalonia, and his advanced to the frontiers of this province in Portugal. The want of leaders of coung and ability, in whose integrity the people ca confide, has ruined all except this place, which is capable of great defence. You may conder it as certain, that the French will ore turn these countries."

Arrived at New-York on the 25th ultim the ship Orleans, from New-Orleans. Le the Balize the 16th. All the transports fra this place had arrived in the river except the Joseph and Phæbe, which lay at anchore the bar, waiting a wind to go in-the trong were all in good health.

CITY TAVERN AND HOTEL -ALEXANDRIA-At the Sign of the Grapes.

WILLIAM CATON, From the City of Annapolis, Mary R ESPECTFULLY informs his fire and the public in general, that he taken that justly celebrated inn, in that ty, called The City Tavern and Hotel, la in the peffession of Mr. John Gadity. hopes, by affiduity and attention, to the greatest satisfaction to every person, " exertions on his part shall be wanted to up the high character which this taveral as being one of the best in the union! affures them that he will always hart

affortment of the bef liquors and good with Travellers and others will meet with accommodations at the above house, of sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,

The papers from all the fea-por the continent are regularly taken and at the Coffee-House, adjoining the u and are for the use of strangers.

* Suppers can be had from fix to ! o'clock in the evening, at a fhort notice, one to twenty. November 15, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY

Price-Two Dollars per Annan.